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Ministry of
Natural
Resources

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FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: Planning For The Future - Sudbury District



ICE FISHING — Another way to enjoy winter!

The Fisheries Resource



MNR fish hatcheries supply trout for annual stocking of many district lakes.

The Resource

Sudbury District is one of seven administrative districts in the Northeastern Region. The District is located entirely within the Great Lakes — St. Lawrence River system of the Canadian Shield and borders the north shore of Georgian Bay.

Most lakes in the Sudbury area are deep, cold, low in nutrients and as such, have a low production rate for fish. The primary species in these lakes are trout and bass. The historically significant French River Voyageur waterway is located in the south — east portion of the district. This river system supports a major warmwater fishery for bass, northern pike, muskellunge, and walleye (yellow pickerel).

Extensive fish stocking of warm-

water species during the early 1950's to mid - 1960's particularly smallmouth bass, muskellunge and walleye, have resulted in the establishment of these species throughout the district.

Stocking of lake trout, brook trout and rainbow trout since the 1950's and splake since the mid - 1980's has also been extensive in the district. The majority of lake trout lakes in the district have been stocked in the past. Almost all brook and rainbow trout waters and splake lakes are maintained by stocking (artificial fisheries).

Sportfishing

Sudbury District lakes currently provide an estimated 420,000 angling opportunities annually for all sportfish species including lake

trout, brook trout, rainbow trout, splake, walleye, bass, northern pike, muskellunge, and whitefish/herring. Other species such as burbot, perch, suckers, smelt, panfish, as well as stream and river fisheries provide many additional angling opportunities.

Walleye is the single most sought-after sport fish species in the district, followed by lake trout, splake, brook trout, rainbow trout, smallmouth bass, northern pike, muskellunge, whitefish and herring in order of angler preference.

A majority of angler effort for coldwater (trout) species occurs during winter and spring when local residents and day — trip anglers predominate. Generally, the summer fisheries for all species have greater participation by cottage owners, day — trippers and guests of commercial tourist establishments.

Commercial Fish

There are 7 commercial fishing licenses issued in Sudbury District for Georgian Bay. Allowable commercial harvest quotas are established for prolific species which are not sought after by anglers including lake chub, lake whitefish, and perch. Small harvest

WHAT IS A FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN?

The fisheries management plan is a document that identifies what fish are where and whether the number of fish is great enough to meet the demand, now and in the foreseeable future. The demand comes from anglers and commercial fisherman.

The plan serves both the public and the ministry fishery managers. For the public it describes specifically how the resource is to be managed. For the manager it provides long-term management direction and goals toward which to work.

Long term direction is in the

form of specific fishery management objectives to be achieved by the year 2000. Short term operational tactics, to be implemented during the initial five years of the plan, will also be provided. The plan will be reviewed at the conclusion of the initial five year phase. Implementation schedules will be prepared to describe in general terms, when, where and what type of fisheries management projects will be conducted for each successive five year period. Work plans will be prepared annually to provide a priority schedule of when and where fisheries projects will occur.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION — GETTING IT ALL TOGETHER

As primary managers of Ontario's fisheries, the Ministry of Natural Resources must balance the biological needs and capabilities of various fisheries with the large demand for fishing opportunities.

To ensure that its long term management direction is appropriate, the Ministry recently reviewed its fisheries program. Resource information collected over the years was examined, compiled in a detailed document containing a series of charts and tables. Fisheries concerns were

also identified and analyzed. This information is summarized in the Sudbury District Fisheries Management Plan, 1987 — 2000. Background Information and Management Options document. The Ministry is now inviting the public, both individuals and groups, to participate in the planning process by reviewing the detailed information and summary document and providing comments or suggestions on its content. All comments and suggestions will be considered in preparation of the draft Fisheries Management Plan.



The Commercial fishing industry is an important source of revenue and fisheries data.

quotas also exist for walleye, northern pike and pink salmon. A comparison of the 10 year average (1975-1986) harvest (68,544.0 kg.) with average allowable quotas (81,057.0 kg.) for the same period indicates that most species are underharvested.

Baitfish

An average of 72 baitfish harvesting licenses have been active on district inland waters in 26 townships since 1976.

The projected demand for baitfish is expected to keep pace with that for sportfishing opportunities. Although an accurate inventory is not available, the baitfish resource in Sudbury District is thought to have the potential to support an expanded industry.

agreements may have an effect on sportfish allocation in some areas of the district.

Tourism

There are approximately 90 tourist operators in Sudbury District who rely upon the sportfish resource for all or part of their business. Approximately 50 per cent of these establishments are located south of Highway 17, in areas which include the French River, West Arm of Lake Nipissing and the north shore of Georgian Bay.

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Coldwater fish species include:

lake trout, splake, brook trout, rainbow trout, whitefish - and herring.

Warmwater fish species include:

walleye, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, muskellunge, northern pike.

Other fish species include:

perch, burbot, suckers, catfish, smelt, pumpkinseed, rock bass, etc.

The Challenges

Need for Current Fisheries Information

Effective fisheries management is dependent upon current and comprehensive information. Many lakes in the district remain unsurveyed, few streams have been surveyed, the location of many lake trout spawning beds is unknown, as is the extent of naturally reproducing brook trout. In addition, many critical habitats such as nursery and spawning areas remain undocumented, locations of barriers to migratory fish populations are unknown, allowable harvest for baitfish is unknown, allowable harvest for stocked lake trout and brook trout needs to be refined and population status of commercial stocks needs to be determined.

Exploitation

Overexploitation occurs if the productivity of a specific fish resource is diminished by the effects of fishing. Winter lake trout harvest and illegal sportfish harvest (especially for walleye) contribute to this concern.

The current angler harvest of walleye and trout species (primarily lake trout) significantly exceeds the allowable harvest on many lakes. Overharvest will result in a reduction of native fish populations and increased reliance upon stocked fish. Fish community imbalance will occur resulting in an increase of other, less preferred species, (e.g. perch, herring) as top

predators are removed. The overall quality of angling for preferred species such as walleye or lake trout, will be reduced as overharvest continues.

Public/Resource Management Awareness

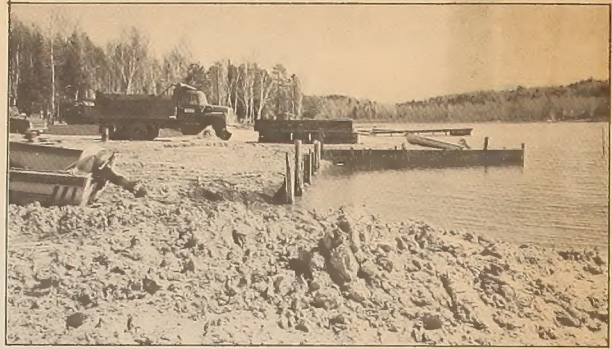
The challenges faced by fishery managers must be understood by the public to facilitate effective management of the fisheries resource.

It is important that anglers understand the implications of overharvest and some basic principles of fisheries management (e.g. species interactions) and that shoreline owners wishing to modify their lakefront recognize the potential impact of their actions. A common misconception is that stocking is the only method to increase fishing opportunities, even though more economical and biologically appropriate techniques may be available.

Open communications between resource users and managers will enhance understanding of each others' needs and perceptions so that everyone will play their part in managing the fisheries resource for future generations.

Habitat Loss

Loss or degradation of fish habitat includes both the loss of



Disruption of important fish habitat means fewer fish for the angler.

physical structures (spawning beds, nursery areas, etc.) and impairment of water quality (e.g. acidification, loss of oxygen, increase in heavy metals), which reduces the area available to particular species.

The major factors contributing to habitat loss within the district include extensive shoreline modifications (dredge and fill, cottage and lodge development), timber management practices, industrial effluents, drainage programmes, agricultural practices and water level fluctuations.

Approximately 27000 hectares of inland lakes in Sudbury District do not support sport fish. These lakes are small in comparison to total available inland water area in the district, but collectively, could contribute substantially to district sport fish production. This production potential is predominately in bass and lake trout.

Resource User Conflicts

Competition for the resource base exists between a variety of

user groups such as commercial and sport fishermen, summer and winter anglers, tourists and resident anglers. In addition, activities such as shoreline development, forest and mineral extraction activities and manipulation of water levels have the potential to negatively impact the fisheries resource.

Conflicts may also arise when lakes containing viable sportfish populations are surrounded by private property and thus are relatively inaccessible to the general angling public.



Effective fisheries management depends upon a comprehensive data base.



Overharvesting is a major challenge facing fisheries managers.



A Community Fisheries Involvement Project (C.F.I.P.) in action!

Sportfishing Target

The Ministry's management proposals to the year 2000 will be directed toward meeting angler demand while maintaining the present quality and diversity of angling experience. To do this, 470,000 angler opportunities will be provided, based on an allowable harvest of 220,000 kg. of sportfish annually. The entire potential fish yield from existing fisheries within Sudbury District inland waters is required to meet this demand while maintaining reasonable angler success standards.

Management efforts will be directed at providing an additional 22,000 kg. of trout and 37,000 kg. of walleye to district waters where angler demand exceeds available sportfish supply. Establishment of new fisheries in presently underproducing waters will be required to achieve sportfish targets.

Meeting The Challenge — Get Involved!

A number of optional management strategies and tactics to address the previously mentioned challenges were evaluated by district fisheries staff. Some options were not considered feasible and will not be presented here. You are invited to review and evaluate the options presented in this tabloid. Select the options which you feel will be most beneficial to the

fishery or suggest additional solutions. Submit your comments to the District Manager by November 30, 1987.

Public participation is important for the selection of preferred management strategies and tactics to be included in the draft Sudbury District Fisheries Management Plan.

Here are the options

Zone Management:

Establish district fisheries zones for management purposes only. The proposed zones, shown on the adjacent map, have been chosen according to existing water quality, area specific user patterns, ex-

isting fish communities and fisheries related concerns.

The proposed zones are intended to provide reference for district management purposes and will not be regulated into the Ontario Fishery Regulation divisions.

Options For The Future

Strategies and Tactics — Know the Difference.

Management strategies are planned actions or measures which will be followed to achieve identified targets. Tactics are specific methods which are employed to achieve strategies.



The French River is the major water body in Zone 1.

Zone 1. French River Drainage Area

The French River is the major waterbody in Zone 1 and it experiences the heaviest angling pressure in the district. Complaints about poor fishing — especially for walleye, are common and creel surveys have confirmed that the river is overexploited. In addition to exploitation, some fisheries habitat problems exist.

Exploitation

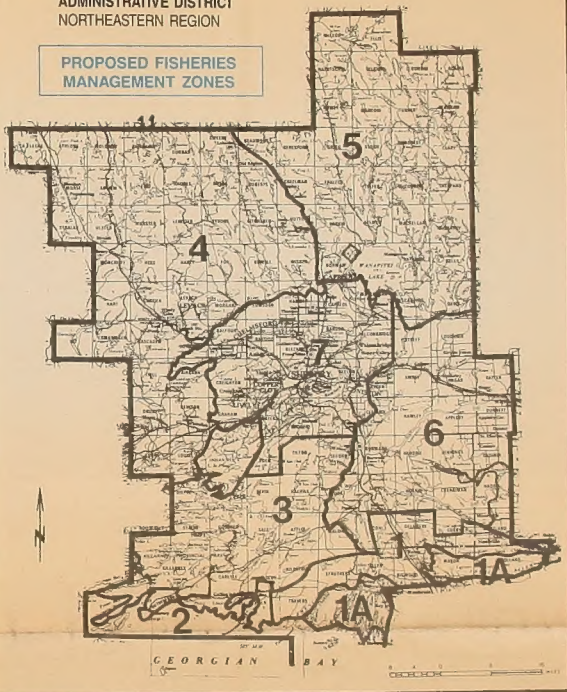
Strategy: Reduce Harvest

Tactics:

- * Decrease catch/possession limit for walleye on French River.
- * Decrease catch/possession limits for all game fish on French River.
- * Implement slot size limit for walleye to protect brood stock.
- * Prohibit winter fishing for walleye on French River.
- * Prohibit winter fishing for all fish species on French River, (i.e. establish winter sanctuary).
- * Promote live release of fish through seminars, brochures, etc.
- * Prohibit use of stringers and live boxes on French River.
- * Establish sanctuaries for certain time periods to protect critical habitat.
- * Increase enforcement effort.
- * Monitor success of program.

SUDBURY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT NORTHEASTERN REGION

PROPOSED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ZONES



Strategy: Stock Fish

Tactics:

- * Continue to support Community Fisheries Involvement Project (C.F.I.P.) stocking of Vermilion River walleye into French River.
- * Locate other water bodies suitable for stocking. Examples might be Upper and Lower Sturgeon Rivers for splake or lake trout, George 12; 13 and Hilltop Lakes for rainbow trout.
- * Monitor success of stocking programs.

Strategy: Redirect Pressure

Tactics:

- * Assess potential of other rivers in the zone to provide alternate angling areas (e.g. Wanapitei, Murdock and Wolseley Rivers).
- * Locate other lakes which could accommodate angling pressure or be stocked.
- * Advertise the name and locations of newly assessed angling waters.

Note: The establishment of a separate angling division for the French River waterway would facilitate implementing some of the above tactics.

Habitat

Strategy: Protect Existing Habitat

Tactics:

- * Ensure water levels are maintained to protect fish during spawning, incubation and hatching periods, by providing input into weekly spring conference calls with Ontario Hydro.
- * Map location of critical fish spawning and nursery areas, especially for walleye, pike, bass and muskellunge.
- * Provide input into development plans to ensure protection of critical areas.
- * Monitor sturgeon populations and attempt to locate and protect spawning areas.
- * Conduct Fall netting program in Lower French River to assess salmon migrations.

Strategy: Create New Spawning Habitat

Tactics:

- * Identify areas where new spawning habitat can be created or improved.
- * Monitor success of habitat creation/improvement projects.

Sudbury District

Zone 2. Georgian Bay.

Commercially fished waters of Georgian Bay as well as angling waters and outlets of tributaries from Fraser Bay to Key Harbour comprise Zone 2. Fish stocks, particularly walleye and lake trout, in some portions of this zone have been depleted by overexploitation as well as degradation of habitat. The offshore supply of all species currently exceeds angler demand.

Exploitation

Strategy: Reduce Harvest

Tactics:

- * Continue with commercial fishery modernization program.
- * Continue fish population assessment on board commercial fishing boats to monitor relative abundance of commercially harvested species.
- * Adjust commercial harvest quotas to reflect updated fisheries assessment data.
- * Establish fish sanctuaries for certain seasons to protect critical areas (e.g. spawning areas).
- * Increase enforcement effort.

Strategy: Redirect Pressure

Tactics:

- * Encourage charter boat operations to utilize offshore fishery where surplus sport fish exist.
- * Promote winter fishery for splake.

Habitat

Strategy: Protect Existing Habitat

Tactics:

- * Map locations of critical spawning and nursery areas.
- * Provide input to development plans to protect critical habitat.
- * Map locations of barriers to fish movement in tributaries.
- * Investigate Mahzenazing River to determine cause of walleye extirpation.

User Conflicts

Strategy: Minimize Conflicts

Tactics:

- * Support use of impoundment gear by commercial fishermen. Trap or hoop nets allow for live release of fish.
- * Support co-operative C.F.I.P. projects which include tourist operators, local residents and commercial fishermen as co-proponents.
- * Liaise with conflicting user groups regularly to discuss concerns, share viewpoints and promote understanding of each group's needs.

Strategy: Stock Fish

Tactics:

- * Support splake cage culture program to provide replacement species for decimated lake trout.
- * Locate river systems in the zone which might be suitable for stocking rainbow trout.
- * Continue to support C.F.I.P. stocking of Vermillion River walleye into Georgian Bay.
- * Monitor success of stocking programs.

Strategy: Create New Habitat

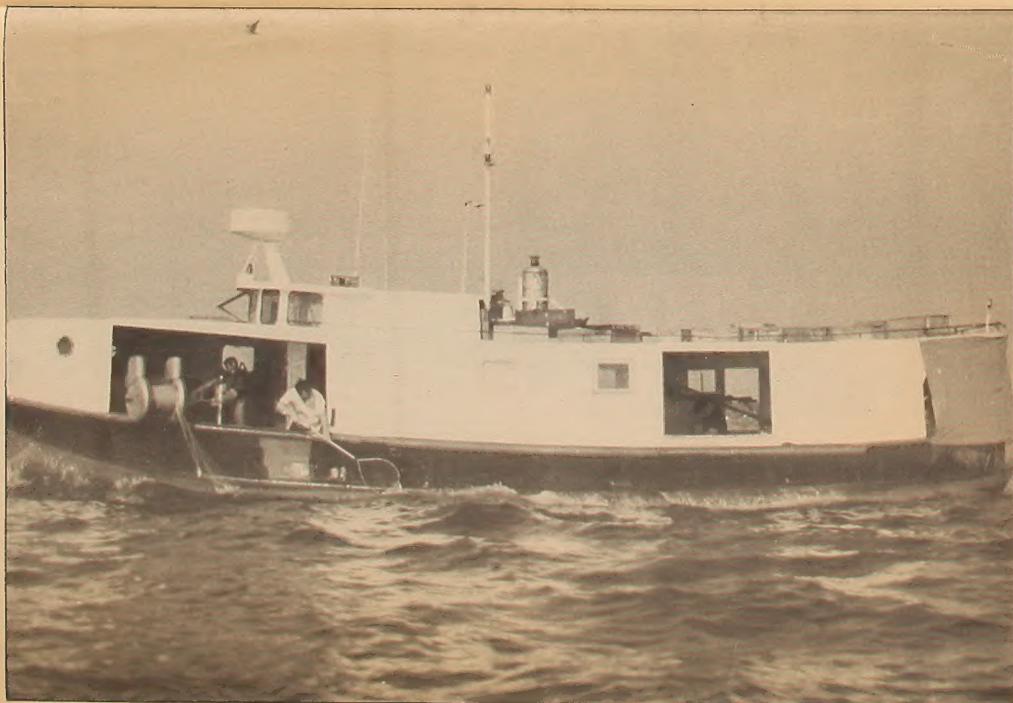
Tactics:

- * Identify areas where spawning habitat can be created or improved. E.G. Mahzenazing River for walleye spawn sites.
- * Monitor success of habitat improvement projects.

Strategy: Redirect Pressure

Tactics:

- * Review commercial fishing boundaries.
- * Modify commercial fishing limits as required to satisfy sport and commercial user needs.
- * Maintain existing commercial license boundaries.



Offshore supplies of sportfish exceed angler demand.

Stocking by Acclimation

Acclimation is a technique which introduces hatchery reared fish into acidified waters in progressive steps. The hatchery reared stock is transferred through a series of lakes, each with progressively lower pH and higher aluminum levels, before reaching the recipient lake. Those fish surviving to reach the final lake may be genetically stronger than those that die early in the acclimation process. These fish will be better adapted to the less than ideal environmental conditions existing in their new home. Preliminary studies with Aurora Trout have indicated that acclimation may result in survival of at least 30% more hatchery fish to stocked waters.

Stocking acclimated fish may improve survival in acidified waters by more than 30%.

Zone 3. Killarney Unit

Degraded fish habitat is the main concern in the zone. District creel surveys have confirmed that Lake Panache receives heavy winter fishing pressure. More information is required to assess the current total angling potential on this lake.

Habitat

Strategy: Stock fish to Rehabilitate

Tactics:

- * Locate water bodies that might be suitable for acclimated stocking.
- * Monitor success of stocking programs.

Strategy: Protect Existing Habitat

Tactics:

- * Map locations of barriers to fish movement in rivers and streams.
- * Map locations of spawn sites for pike, walleye, lake trout and bass.
- * Provide input to development plans to ensure protection of important fish habitat.

Strategy: Create New Spawning Habitat

Tactics:

- * Identify areas where new spawning habitat can be created or improved.
- * Monitor success of habitat improvement projects.

Exploitation

Strategy: Stock Fish

Tactics:

- * Continue C.F.I.P. stocking of Vermilion River walleye into Lake Panache.
- * Monitor success of stocking program.

Strategy: Redirect Pressure

Tactics:

- * Locate other lakes which could accommodate angling pressure or be stocked.
- * Advertise names and locations of lakes available for angling.

Strategy: Reduce Harvest

Tactics:

- * Promote live release of fish through seminars, presentations, brochures, etc.
- * Establish fish sanctuaries for certain seasons to protect critical areas where fish congregate.
- * Prohibit winter fishing on George and Bell Lakes to protect lake trout stocks.
- * Increase enforcement effort.
- * Monitor success of program.

Zone 4. Northwest Quadrant

The walleye population of the Vermillion River appears to be faster growing and matures at an earlier age than walleye in other waters in the region. A significant portion of the zone's coldwater fishery is maintained through stocking of hatchery fish.

Exploitation

Strategy: Stock Fish

Tactics:

- * Locate water bodies in the zone which may be suitable for stocking trout species.
- * Continue C.F.I.P. stocking of walleye into Geneva and Ministic Lakes.
- * Monitor success of stocking program.

Strategy: Reduce Harvest

Tactics:

- * Establish spring sanctuaries in problem areas to protect walleye brood stock (e.g. Vermillion Lake).
- * Maintain winter sanctuaries on Nelson and Fox Lakes to protect lake trout populations.
- * Increase enforcement effort.

Strategy: Redirect Pressure

Tactics:

- * Assess potential of rivers in the zone to provide alternate angling areas. Examples may include Onaping, Nelson and Rapid Rivers; Pumphouse, Geneva, Centre, John and Wisner Creeks.
- * Advertise names and locations of newly assessed waters for angling.

Habitat

Strategy: Protect Existing Habitat

Tactics:

- * Ensure water levels are maintained to protect fish during spawning, incubation and hatching seasons.
- * Map locations of critical fish spawning and nursery areas, especially for brook trout, lake trout and walleye.
- * Provide input to development plans to ensure protection of critical fish habitat.

Strategy: Create New Habitat

Tactics:

- * Identify areas where new spawning habitat can be created or improved.
- * Monitor success of habitat improvement projects.

Zone 5. Northeast Quadrant

Resident fish populations in Zone 5 have been decimated by the effects of acidification. However, recent surveys have confirmed that water quality is improving and potential to expand salmonid range may eventually be possible through stocking.

Habitat

Strategy: Protect Existing Habitat

Tactics:

- * Map locations of critical fish spawning and nursery areas.
- * Ensure water levels are maintained to protect fish during spawning, incubation and hatching seasons through liaison with Ontario Hydro.
- * Provide input to development plans to ensure protection of important fish habitat.

Strategy: Create New Habitat

Tactics:

- * Identify areas where new spawning habitat can be created or where existing areas can be improved. Examples may include Murray and Washigami Lakes and the Sturgeon River.
- * Monitor success of habitat improvement projects.

Strategy: Stock Acclimated Fish

Tactics:

- * Locate waterbodies in the zone which may be suited for acclimation stocking of trout species.
- * Re-establish trout to these waters by acclimation.
- * Monitor success of stocking program.

Exploitation

Strategy: Reduce Harvest

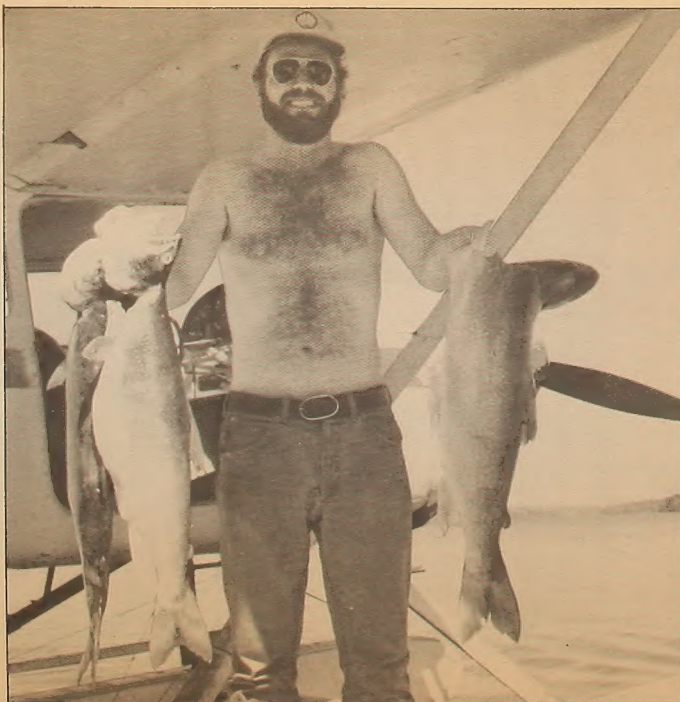
Tactics:

- * Establish spring sanctuaries in problem areas to protect walleye brood stock (e.g. North River).
- * Prohibit winter fishing for lake trout in Fraleck Lake to protect brood stock.
- * Promote live release of fish through seminars, brochures, etc.
- * Increase enforcement efforts.

Strategy: Redirect Pressure

Tactics:

- * Assess potential of rivers in the zone to provide alternate angling areas. Examples may include Mowat and Parkin Creeks.
- * Locate other lakes which could accommodate angling pressure or be stocked.
- * Advertise the names and locations of newly assessed waters for angling.



Opportunities for trophy fishing may exist in remote lakes.

The fish communities of Zone 6 are composed primarily of naturally reproducing warmwater species. The area is fully accessible and heavily developed with both tourist operations and cottages. Creel surveys have confirmed that angler catch per effort ratios are low resulting from the cumulative effects of exploitation and degraded habitat.

Exploitation

Strategy: Stock Fish

Tactics:

- Support Provincial walleye fingerling stocking program by providing staff and candidate lakes as required. Examples of target lakes might include Lovering, Shepard, Burnt and Horseshoe.
- Continue C.F.I.P. stocking of Vermillion River walleye into Crooked, Ink, Bear and Trout Lakes.
- Locate other waterbodies that might be suitable for stocking rainbow trout. Examples may be Pure, Judge and Naraka Lakes.

Strategy: Redirect Pressure

Tactics:

- Assess potential of rivers in the zone to provide alternative angling areas (e.g. Veuve River).
- Locate other waterbodies which could accommodate angling pressure or be stocked.
- Advertise names and locations of newly assessed waters for angling.

Strategy: Reduce Harvest

Tactics:

- Promote live release of fish through seminars, brochures, etc.
- Prohibit use of stringers and live boxes on West Arm, (fish may die if held for an extended time before release).
- Establish fish sanctuaries for certain time periods to protect critical areas where fish congregate (e.g. spawning areas).
- Prohibit winter fishing for all game fish species on Bear Lake.
- Prohibit winter fishing for walleye on Bear Lake.
- Prohibit winter fishing for walleye on Bear Lake for 5 years to facilitate rehabilitation.
- Increase enforcement effort.
- Monitor success of programs.

Habitat

Strategy: Protect Existing Habitat

Tactics:

- Ensure water levels are maintained to protect fish during spawning, incubation and hatching seasons on Wanapitei River through liaison with Ontario Hydro.
- Map locations of critical sport fish spawning and nursery areas.
- Provide input to development plans to ensure protection of critical fish habitat.
- Develop baitfish management guidelines.

Strategy: Create New Spawning Habitat

Tactics:

- Identify areas where new spawning habitat can be created or improved. Examples may include Nepewass Lake and the Wanapitei River.
- Monitor success of habitat improvement projects.

Zone 7. Sudbury Basin Urban Fishery

Lakes in the Sudbury basin are readily accessed and heavily developed with permanent and seasonal dwellings. Fish habitat degradation resulting from extensive urban development and industrialization are thought to be the major cause of poor fishing in zone waters.

Habitat

Strategy: Protect Existing Habitat

Tactics:

- Provide input to development plans to ensure protection of critical fish habitat.
- Map locations of game fish spawning and nursery areas.

Strategy: Create New Habitat

Tactics:

- Identify areas where new spawning habitat can be created or improved. Examples may include Whitson, Richard, and McCrea Lakes.
- Monitor success of habitat improvement projects.

Exploitation

Strategy: Stock Fish

Tactics:

- Continue C.F.I.P. stocking of walleye into suitable lakes including Ramsey, Richard, Whitson and McFarlane.
- Locate other lakes in the zone which may be suitable for future stocking. Examples may include McCrea, Clearwater, Amy and Little Amy for rainbow trout. Blue and Ella Lakes for splake or lake trout.
- Monitor success of stocking programs.

Strategy: Reduce Harvest

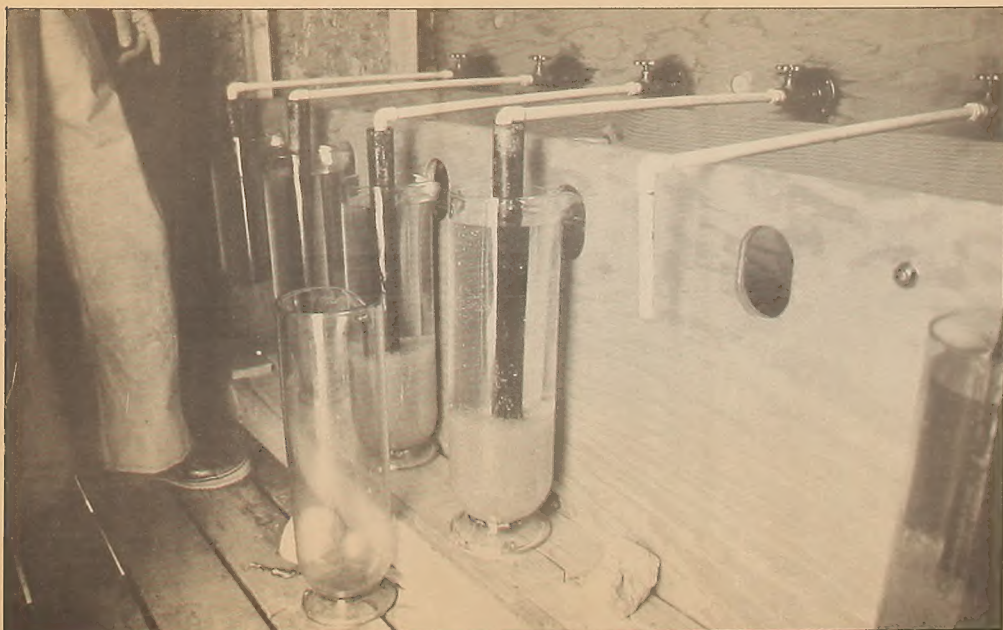
Tactics:

- Maintain winter sanctuary on Ramsey Lake to protect walleye brood stock.
- Increase enforcement effort.
- Monitor success of program.

Strategy: Redirect Pressure

Tactics:

- Locate lakes which could accommodate additional angling pressure or be stocked.
- Purchase land to provide public access to lakes which can accept increased angling pressure. An example might be Long Lake.
- Advertise names and locations of new waters and respective access points.



C.F.I.P. hatcheries have provided over more than 2 million walleye for district lakes.

Help Manage Our Fisheries

You Can Help Manage Our Fisheries...

While MNR has the provincial mandate for fisheries management, it's up to all of us (fishermen, cottagers, tourist operators, year-round water front residents, municipal governments) to maintain and protect the fisheries resources. It's important that you communicate your concerns about fisheries to us, and that you get involved in fisheries management.

How Can You Help?

Read the Sudbury District Fisheries Management Plan, 1987-2000: Background Information and Management Options Summary Document. Your comments will influence the contents of the draft fisheries management plan to be published early next year. This is your opportunity to participate in the management of your fisheries!

Complete the questionnaire available at the Open House or at the Sudbury District Office and submit it, by November 30, 1987 to:

**District Manager
Ministry of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 3500, Station "A"
Sudbury, Ontario
P3A 4S2**

Your input is important to the development of a comprehensive District Fisheries Management Plan that will ensure a continuing fisheries resource for the use and enjoyment of future generations.!



Fisheries management is everyone's responsibility.



It's up to all of us to ensure future generations will continue to enjoy fishing.

Meet Our Staff!

John Simpson	District Manager
Gerry Haarmeyer	Fish and Wildlife Supervisor
Karen Laws	District Biologist
Vic Liimatainen	Water Quality Biologist
Ken Jackson	Fish and Wildlife Management Officer
Art Zimmerman	Conservation Officer Co-ordinator/ Commercial Fish and Fur Management Officer
Bob White	Conservation Officer
Dave Harnish	Conservation Officer/ Halfway Lake Park Superintendent
Terry O'Neill	Conservation Officer
Lionel Junkin	Conservation Officer
Terry Hicks	Conservation Officer
Ken Lynn	Conservation Officer
John Chute	Conservation Officer
Evelyn Miller	Fish and Wildlife Clerk

**Sudbury District Office
Ministry of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 3500, Station "A"
Sudbury, Ontario
(705) 522-7823**

Did You Know That...

- * 40% of the anglers in Sudbury District prefer to fish for trout.
- * Participants in Community Fisheries Involvement Projects (C.F.I.P.) have stocked more than 2 million walleye and 70,000 rainbow trout into Sudbury District waters since 1984.
- * Perch and Rock Bass are much easier to catch than other fish and are good to eat.
- * Clearing shoreline areas, dredging or infilling for boathouses, docks and other uses can reduce the number of fish in your lake.
- * Intensive surveys have revealed that water quality has improved in 112 and 114 Sudbury District lakes monitored since 1980.
- * Walleye from the Vermillion River appear to be faster growing and mature at an earlier age than stocks in other district waters.



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